

The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. VI.

QU'APPELLE, N.W.T., THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1891.

No. 42.

S. H. CASWELL

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Choice Tobaccos,

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Boys may take up either of two courses: (1) Classical, preparing for the University; Professional and Teacher's Examinations, or (2) Commercial, embracing Book-keeping, Typewriting and practical Telegraphy. Strict Discipline. Terms reasonable.

Apply to REV. W. NICHOLLS, S. John's College

Address, G. S. DAVIDSON & CO., Qu'Appelle, Assin.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6th, 1891.

The inquiry now taking place at Ottawa into charges against public officials of irregularities and fraud still proceeds, and whatever may be the result we feel confident everything possible will be done to probe to the very bottom the affairs of each department in which either negligence or dishonesty is proved to have existed. The action of a certain section of the Press in discussing matters which are still sub judice is much to be regretted, being in direct contravention of that love of fairplay and impartiality which is invariably supposed to be characteristic of the British race. These newspapers, sustained by the few narrow minded, carping irreconcilables, generally found in any community, preach a doctrine of exclusiveness with an unreasoning disregard of all moral duty, and a total neglect of every civil and political obligation. They take upon themselves to sit in judgment upon matters still under consideration by a competent tribunal, which has the confidence of every right thinking individual, and with an arrogant assumption of superiority claim to possess an uprightness of mind and integrity of character not to be found in others. We should be the last to deny their singleness of purpose or the purity of their motives, but it is most unusual for persons possessing these attributes to blazon them forth to the world with such reiterative intrusiveness, and there is no reason why this instance should prove an exception to a general rule. We are inclined to think there are many straightforward men, belonging to both parties, who, pursuing a blameless political life, are yet able to see some good even in an opponent. During the present investigation all political strife and rancour should be carefully eliminated, every section should unite in affording all the assistance in their power, and judgment should be suspended until the enquiry is completed. The matter is one, not affecting any particular party, but the nation as a whole, and although deeply regretting a condition of things which renders such a scrutiny necessary, it behoves everyone to stand by the Government of the day in their efforts to discover any laches which have been committed, with a view to prosecuting everyone proved guilty, irrespective of their position. This we believe the more moderate Liberals are doing; they appreciate the earnest efforts of the Administration to detect wrong doing, and unite with them in insisting upon the maintenance of a public service, the honesty of whose officials shall be beyond suspicion. To Sir John Thompson, especially, is owing a debt of gratitude for the courage and ability he has displayed under circumstances of a most trying and painful character. We are satisfied there will be no swerving from a thorough investigation, and that whoever is found implicated will have justice meted out to him. Nothing less than this will satisfy the

public at large, and we are confident that nothing less than this will be achieved.

SECOND HOMESTEADS.

Through the recommendations of the Minister of the Interior the Government has decided that homesteaders who are entitled to second homesteads may acquire their pre-emptions as second homesteads. This provision will be hailed with satisfaction by many of the settlers who are anxious to obtain their pre-emptions, but are not in a position to purchase them at the Government price.

A NEW NEWSPAPER.

We have just received the initial copy of the Weekly Record published at Rat Portage by Mr. James Weidman, the original proprietor of the Progress. The Record is spicy, newsy, and in every respect a credit to the proprietor, and we hope it will receive as liberal a support from the business men of the district as will repay Mr. Weidman for the energy and expense necessary in publishing a paper so entirely devoted to the varied interests of the two towns—Rat Portage, Keewatin, and Norman. Mr. Weidman, in his announcement to the public, expresses in no uncertain sound his preference for the general policy of the Conservative party, but with characteristic independence promises not to be bound by blind partyism. We wish the Record unlimited prosperity.

It is reported from different sections of the country that instances are daily taking place of the most wanton destruction of game, particularly of young prairie chicken. It is decidedly unbecomingly to destroy these young birds before they are old enough to fly, and particularly during the close season. The president and members of the Qu'Appelle Gun and Kennel Club have decided to exercise the greatest vigilance during the present month in this matter, and promptly bring to justice every person found violating the game laws in any respect.

The Lethbridge News says of the proposed North-West Bill: The growth of our institutions has been gradual. A sort of evolution always tending towards responsible government, and full provincial powers; and at the present stage of our development we think the measure introduced by Mr. Dewdney is as liberal a concession as the Territories can reasonably expect. Of course, the measure is only temporary, and in a few years one or more full-fledged Provinces must be established.

NORTH-WEST WOOL.

Montreal Trade Bulletin: The wool trade of the Canadian North-West is becoming of more importance every year, and from a very small beginning a few years ago it has grown to be an important factor in our native wool supply. A short time ago Montreal and Toronto buyers appeared in the Calgary districts with a view of securing the new wool, one of whom informed us he saw immense flocks of sheep at Swift Current and Calgary ready for shearing. Since then we learn of a sale of two carloads of this wool to a Toronto firm at 12 1/2¢ per lb. for b. A Montreal buyer bid 14¢ per lb. delivered here for a large quantity, but did not get it, as it appears holders are somewhat stiff in their views, and inclined to hold for more than the market at present will warrant buyers in paying. Several cars, it is believed, are already on the way to this city on consignment, and it is thought that a large portion of the present crop will find its way to Montreal as the shipment of the North-West product to this city last year gave better satisfaction than a great deal of the wool that went to Toronto. This is only natural when it is considered that by far the largest number of buyers depend upon this market for their supplies. The great majority of the large mills seek the Montreal market for their foreign wool requirements, and as these are also buyers of native wool to a certain extent, it stands to reason that stocks of North-West wool have a better chance of sale here than in a less important centre. We do not say this in disparagement of Toronto, for we previously gave that city the credit of handling most of the North-West wool last season.

TRADE WITH THE EMPIRE.

COL. HOWARD VINCENT, M. P., IN MONTREAL.

Whether the idea of an Imperial confederacy has taken any considerable hold upon the people of Montreal is a question yet to be decided, but it is as plain as noonday that the citizens of the commercial metropolis are giving a great deal of thought to the trade relations of the Empire. Over a thousand people of both sexes were present in the Windsor hall on the 26th ult., while Col. Howard Vincent, M.P., and his friends advocated the claims of the United Empire Trade League, and the meeting was indeed a splendid success.

COL. VINCENT'S SPEECH.

Col. Vincent, who is a first-rate speaker, started out to explain the object and aims of the United Empire Trade League, the beginning and the end of which he said was the development of trade within the British Empire. The eloquent member for Sheffield wanted it to be perfectly understood that they sought in no way or manner or at any time to interfere either now or at any time with the fiscal or political liberty at present enjoyed by the self-governing colonies of the British Empire. It was simply a trade question and nothing more, and the speaker contended that we should trade together on better terms than with foreigners or outsiders. Britain is the parent house of business and her sons have settled down in all parts of the globe. She says: We have a great accumulation of capital and the area at home is too small for the full development of our trade and of our sons—(cheers)—or will we continue to send both to other lands? This is the question. Shall we?

BUY OF YOU CANADIANS.

rather than from the alien or the foreigner? He was authorized by the masses of Great Britain to put this question squarely to the stalwart sons of Canada, for it was for Canada to decide.

The Imperial Commoner then went on to ask what the Empire consisted of, and said he could not do better than quote the answer given for Sir John Macdonald.

At the mention of the late chief's revered name the applause was so great that it was some time before the colonel could proceed.

It had cost ten hundred million pounds sterling to establish this great Empire, and of this sum six hundred millions still remains unpaid; but this thirty or forty million of interests is paid every year with pride by the British people because they realize that it was contracted in forming the mightiest Empire the world has ever known. (Loud cheers.) He said that five hundred millions had been advanced by the British people to colonial governments and the speaker assured his hearers that in this advance the solidarity of the flag was the most important factor. Now, WILL IT PAY CANADA, asked the member for Sheffield, to maintain the custom, the good-will and the friendship of 360 million souls and to endeavor to secure a stronger preferential foothold, or will Canada decide to haul down the Union Jack and make terms with foreign nations? You have 360 million people on the one side who sympathize with you, and on the other you have 60 millions who want your trade and your fisheries and will give you very little in exchange.

Col. Vincent declared that he was a Canadian in heart and in feeling. He had noticed with pleasure the great increase in the trade of this great Dominion, and he believed that the exports from Canada to the different parts of the Empire for 1891 would be one-third more than those to the United States. He denounced the McKinley tariff as outrageous and as the outcome of the jealousy of our rivals, which was aimed as much at Great Britain as at Canada. Continuing, Col. Vincent said that Great Britain was certainly

READY TO MEET CANADA HALF WAY.

Do not believe, he remarked, that England is irrevocably wedded to free trade, which means nothing if it does not mean free exchange. You have it in your power to supply Britain with two-thirds of the 150,000,000 bushels of wheat required every year. Of course you cannot do it to-day, but see how your exports are growing. You want men and money to do all this, and men and money will be found in Britain to fill up and develop your great North-West. Why, then, should you sit down quietly and allow the United Kingdom to take 25,000,000 quarters of grain from the United States when you have

the power to produce this yourselves? If you are true to your country, ladies and gentlemen, you will secure the greater part of this market; but how is this to be done? Give Sheffield and Britain a generous preference here over the Yankee, and give the old hand to understand that you intend to stick to this policy, and I can tell you that the majority of the people of Great Britain will

WELCOME YOUR PRODUCTS FREE, while the American will be taxed. (Great cheering and cries of "Hear, hear.") The result of this will be to open the markets of the republic to your exports and to your manufacturers, and to hurry ex-Congressman McKinley to his earthly doom. However, before this can be brought about, the speaker said that the British Government must terminate those two scandalous and obsolete treaties which have been made with foreign powers, and which forbid the British people trading preferentially with her colonies. Let Ottawa speak out in this matter, and let us one and all press for a speedy termination of this ignominious treaty.

Col. Vincent concluded his powerful address by a wonderfully eloquent and patriotic appeal on behalf of the principles of the United Empire Trade League and for the maintenance of the Empire as a whole.

THE RESOLUTION CARRIED.

"That this public meeting of the citizens of Montreal is of opinion that the principles advocated by the United Empire Trade League, favoring the extension of commerce upon a preferential basis throughout all parts of the British Empire will be of the highest collective and individual advantage; and further, that the provisions of any foreign treaties imposing limitations upon a full development of trade between Canada and other parts of the British Empire should be abrogated."

THE MACDONALD MEMORIAL INSTITUTE.

An appeal is made to the people of Canada and the empire by the citizens of Ottawa for aid in erecting there a Macdonald Memorial Institute. It is proposed that the institute should be a stately building, costing about \$300,000.00, to contain a national museum, and house the collections of the Royal Society of Canada, and those connected with the scientific branches of various departments of the Government. Besides this it is proposed to establish in the institute a permanent exhibition of the arts and manufactures of the Dominion, for the encouragement of which the deceased statesman laboured so effectually, and also to bring together exhibits illustrative of the life and productions of other portions of the Empire. In this way the proposed memorial will come to resemble in character the Imperial Institute now being erected in London to commemorate Her Majesty's Jubilee. Indeed, it is not impossible that the two institutes may ultimately come to be connected in some way, and both work together for illustrating and advancing our knowledge of the arts, manufactures and mines of the empire. It is not anticipated that the building after its erection would have to be managed by the subscribers, as no doubt the Government would be willing to make use of the building for the objects specified, and to place the direction of the museum under one or other of its departments.

JOSEPH GLOVER SENTENCED.

The oft postponed trial of Joseph Glover, charged with stealing from one Kelly, a Dakota delegate, \$200, was proceeded with on the 3rd inst. at Regina, and the prisoner was convicted and sentenced to two years with hard labor. An important witness for the prosecution, William Parks, was not forthcoming. Much interest was taken in the trial, and the court room was crowded all day. Three inmates of the bangle where the money was stolen took the stand, and some spicy evidence was adduced. D. L. Scott, Q.C., prosecuted, and T. C. Johnstone was counsel for the prisoner. Much credit is due Sergeant Johnstone, N.W.M.P., for the manner in which he worked up the case.

CAUGHT IN A SHIRT.

A frequent cause of accident is found in slacking. Great care should be used and a supply of Henry's Yellow Oil kept on hand in case of wounds, bruises, sprains, lacerations or sores. It is the prompt pain reliever obtainable.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS for the blood.

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Home & Gossip.

Little Local Links in the Town's Chain of History.

QU'APPELLE.

A hunt club has been formed at Moosomin.

The practice of supplying newspapers to the outside offices of the Department has been discontinued.

Mr. G. S. Davidson, census commissioner, has just returned from a trip to Saltcoats and Yorkton.

Michael Davitt, the celebrated Irish agitator, is making a tour of the Territories, and was in Regina last week.

The Rev. John Tozeland will preach (b.v.) at the Fairview Church (Davies) next Sunday morning at half-past ten.

There is a splendid opening here for a branch of one of the chartered banks, and we hope to see one established before long.

Mr. Thomas Atkinson cut barley on Monday. This is the first grain cut in this district this year that we have heard of.

Qu'Appelle and neighbourhood is being well supplied with horses just now, Messrs. Enlyea and Tease bringing in another carload on Tuesday.

The first quarterly official board meeting will be held at 2.30 p.m. next Monday in the Methodist Church. A full attendance is requested.

A quantity of lumber has been freighted from the station. We understand it is to be utilized in the erection of the elevator at Fort Qu'Appelle.

The first quarterly sacramental service for the conference year will be held at the close of the evening service at the Methodist Church, service commencing at seven o'clock.

A young man, named LaFortaine, whilst working near the town with a team on Monday had his head badly bruised by coming into sudden contact with one of the wagon wheels.

Mr. A. M. McLane has nearly completed the contract of gravelling the principal streets of the town. Qu'Appelle can now boast of the cleanest and best streets of any town in Assiniboia.

On Tuesday evening the interest of the sporting element of the town was centered in a race between the chargers—a roan and a white—of two of our citizens. Two heats were run and the white pony was left; likewise its supporters.

Mr. Gilchrist, Inspector of Fisheries for the North-West Territories, passed through town on Friday. He has visited Edmonton, Prince Albert and other points north on an official tour for the purpose of reporting on the question.

The committee who has in charge the fitting up of the Park for the Railway picnic, are actively engaged in the work, and it will not be the fault of the people of Qu'Appelle if this is not the most successful affair of the kind ever held in the Territories.

Mr. C. J. Miles, General Manager's assistant, Streets Western Stable Car Line, Chicago, who has been visiting his parents in this neighbourhood for the past few weeks, left for his home on Saturday. Mr. Miles sails for England on the 8th, in connection with the business of the firm.

George Carroll, son of Mr. Thomas Carroll, of Stratford, had his arm badly hurt one day last week, and the doctor in attendance fears that he may lose the use of the limb. The horse he was riding at the time slipped into a badger hole and fell, precipitating the young man to the ground with the above result.

A public meeting was held at the Queen's Hotel on Thursday evening last to make arrangements for the picnic to be held at Qu'Appelle by the C.P.R. employees on the 14th inst. A committee was appointed to see to the necessary details, and no doubt everything will be done by being the picnic to a successful issue.

This week's favorable weather is bringing crops forward rapidly, and great preparations are being made for gathering them, a large number of agricultural implements having already left town, and fresh supplies are arriving by the car load, rakes, mowers, and binders being in great demand. The crop prospect could not be better, and it only requires a few weeks of the weather we are having at present to bring to maturity the finest crop ever grown in the Territories.

Mr. Joseph Doolittle has shown us a splendid sample of strawberries of the crescent seedling variety, grown from vines set out this spring. One berry grown from these vines measured three and three-quarter inches in circumference. Mr. Doolittle is convinced that with little care strawberries can be successfully

grown in this country. The chief attention necessary is to carefully mulch the vines with straw to protect them from the sun in the early spring. He contends that winter frost does not affect the vines in the least.

At a large and representative meeting of horsemen held at Regina on the 18th inst. it was unanimously resolved to form a North-West Racing Association. A Board of officers was elected to act pro tem, and it was decided to request all Territorial Associations to elect a delegate to attend an adjourned meeting to be held at Calgary on the second day of the race meeting, August 20th. This is an important move in the interest of racing in the Territories, and our Association should make a move to be represented at the Calgary meeting.

SINILUTA.

Haying is in full swing just now. Our friend, Mr. E. A. Partridge, has returned from St. Paul. His friends are all glad to welcome him back, as he is quite a favourite.

There is a rumour going the rounds that a second store is going to be started at Siniluta. We are going to boom now.

WITHDRAWN.

The objectionable notice re grazing lands, forbidding settlers to allow their stock to graze on public lands, has been withdrawn. Of course neither the Leader nor Mr. Davin had anything to do with this—oh no! Neither the Leader nor Mr. Davin has ever done, ever does, or is ever likely to do any good for the settler. All the good is done by the self-seekers, land grabbers, syndicate-makers, and intriguers.—Regina Leader.

ONTARIO CROPS.

Harvesting in Ontario, particularly in the western parts of the province, is well under way, and threshing has revealed the fact the yield will be even larger than anticipated a few weeks. Fall wheat promises to yield ten to fifteen bushels per acre more than last year. Peas, barley, oats, and in fact all cereals promise a magnificent return. So far spring wheat promises well. In the eastern part of the province rains have been somewhat excessive, and it is feared barley may be damaged in color. In the west no such complaints are heard, the color being excellent.

HOLDING THEIR WHEAT.

Although cars have been generously distributed at Topeka, Kans., by the railways little wheat is flowing east from this state. Alliance leaders attribute this to their circular sent out from Washington advising farmers to hold their grain. Grain dealers insist that the reason is that the wheat is yet in stack drying, and that the little that has come in is damp and musty and unfit for flour. In the southern part of the state where the yield was the greatest, wheat has been threshed and just enough has been sold to pay pressing debts, while the bulk of it has been put in storehouses to await higher prices. It appears probable that the Washington circular has had its effect, and farmers are holding back their crops. They have been told that by doing so they will meet the flour from the Dakotas and then lower prices instead of raising them, but they declare they will take their chances.

NEW PUBLIC BUILDING.

Sir John Thompson and Mr. Dowdney have arranged to have a sum placed in the estimates this year for the construction of a new Court House and Land Office at Regina. The estimated cost of the building is \$40,000. Regina and the whole North-West is fortunate in having true friends in the Ministry. The Conservative party do not think as the Liberals do, that "the North-West has cost too much already," they have abiding faith in the country's magnificent future, and are alive to its immediate requirements.

Brown Bros.' house at Rose Plain was struck by lightning on Saturday. A hole was made through the building and the stroke set fire to the house. One side of the roof was totally destroyed, as also a window. One of the Brown boys was sitting so close to the spot where the lightning struck that he could have put out his hand and touched it.—Regina Leader.

Qu'Appelle Observatory.

Reading of the thermometer for the week ending Tuesday, Aug. 4th.

	Maximum.	Minimum.
Wednesday, July 29th.	75	46
Thursday, July 30th.	82	55
Friday, July 31st.	78	52
Saturday, Aug. 1st.	77	56
Sunday, Aug. 2nd.	78	53
Monday, Aug. 3rd.	85	54
Tuesday, Aug. 4th.	85	55

WIND VELOCITY AND DIRECTION.

	G.M.	F.M.	P.M.
Wednesday, July 29.	S 2	E 2	calm
Thursday, July 30.	S 4	S 4	S 2
Friday, July 31.	calm	S 10	calm
Saturday, Aug. 1.	calm	W 2	W 6
Sunday, Aug. 2.	SW 2	E 3	S 4
Monday, Aug. 3.	S 2	S 4	S 3
Tuesday, Aug. 4.	S 6	SW 3	W 2

GOOD ADVICE ON FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

Prof. Robertson, the Dairy Commissioner, was called upon to address a convention of farmers at Brandon a few days ago and gave some sound, practical advice. He explained the principal upon which Farmers' Institutes were operated in Ontario. He said local institutes were well enough, but to make work effectual it was necessary to form a central organization, for in unity there is strength. The central body would have the supervision of all local institutions, arrange for strangers to address them at intervals, and approach the Government for aid in promoting the welfare of the institution. He suggested the meeting of the central body once a year, and that it be composed of, say, two delegates from each local organization. He advised them to give every encouragement to the agricultural press, and suggested the advisability of publishing their proceedings annually in pamphlet form, in order that some official record might be preserved. He warned them to avoid politics, and devote their entire attention to agriculture, for in so doing the institution would not only become useful but a power in the land. He concluded by wishing them success, and if at any time during the winter season they arranged for a course of lectures for about twenty days he would be most happy to place his services at their disposal.

A MINE EXPLOSION.

A message from Nanaimo, of the 25th ult. says: The news of an explosion of gas in the East Wellington mines this morning spread through the city like wildfire, and immediately a large contingent of miners left the city for that place, to render assistance to any who had unfortunately become victims of the explosion. On visiting the mines it was learned that about 60 men had proceeded to their work as usual in the No. 2 shaft, and about half an hour after the men had gone down an explosion was heard. This was soon followed by a cloud of smoke issuing from the pit. Preparations were immediately made to descend the mine, but a few men arrived at the bottom and somewhat allayed the fears of those on top. The last to come up were W. Griffiths, A. McEwen and J. Bradley. The sight of the men was a most horrible one; they had the appearance as though their heads, faces, arms and hands had been partially boiled. The hair of their heads and faces had been burned off, and the flesh hung in large strips from all parts of the upper portion of their bodies. Griffiths is the worst case, and he is not expected to recover. McEwen is the least burned of the three, and Bradley may be said to be little better than Griffiths. Griffiths and Bradley had the shirts burned from their backs, and so badly was the former burnt that it was found impossible to convey him to the hospital. Bradley was put into a wagon and conveyed to the hospital.

The cause of the explosion is unknown, but it is presumed that the men who are killed must have set off the gas.

One of the men working in the pit gives the following account:—There were about sixty of us went down at the usual time, and I should judge we had been down half an hour, when we heard an explosion in the west level. Everybody was seen running towards the pit head, fearing the worst was to come. Some few shouted out to see if all the men were coming, and a few turned back and were met by the three injured men, who were without lights. They had walked a considerable distance unaided, but were becoming exhausted when they were met by their comrades, who assisted them to the pit head. The witness did not know how the gas went off, but presumed it was set off by one of the three. The injured men are so disfigured that it would be impossible for any of their friends to recognize them. The flesh on their arms appears to be cooked, while the faces of the men are swollen enormously. The agony endured by the men during the morning was heartrending. Many of the miners from the different districts were present to render what assistance they could, but their services were unavailing. Telephone messages could not be sent over the wires for some hours, owing to the destruction of them yesterday, and in consequence great excitement was caused in the city by false rumors.

The latest news from the scene of the explosion says that all the miners were rescued alive, and so far there has been no loss of life resulting.

BAD, WORSE, WORST.

Cold, cough, consumption, to cure the first and second, prevent the third, use Hagar's Tectorial Balsam, the never failing family medicine for all diseases of the throat, lungs, and chest. A marvel of healing in pulmonary complaints.

THE SINGLE TAX.

The single tax may relieve poverty but as a remedy for painful ailments it cannot compare with Hagar's Tectorial Balsam, the never failing family medicine for all diseases of the throat, lungs, and chest. A marvel of healing in pulmonary complaints.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

The development of what has come to be known as university extension is one of the most significant influences in latter day education. The idea comes from England, where it originated with Prof. James Stuart, of Cambridge, and among the school teachers and academics of the North of England. Later it was taken up by Oxford and by the London Society for University Extension. The Scotch universities have followed, and last year 40,000 students are estimated to have taken advantage of these courses.

Briefly explained, it is these carried on in circuit lectures with syllabus, class, written exercises and final examination. In the United States so democratic and popular a method of obtaining a higher education was sure to find a place. Accordingly it has been taken up by three distinct agencies. The first was begun by Johns Hopkins University graduates, Baltimore, in 1887. The second by Dr. J. H. Vincent, in connection with the Chautauqua University scheme, which has had such remarkable prosperity. The third was through Mr. Seth T. Stewart, principle of one of the Brooklyn grammar schools, who had studied its workings on a visit to Europe, and who had the interest of the large number of public school teachers of New York and Brooklyn in his mind. The idea was developed by Mr. Stuart differed from the Chautauqua scheme, in placing the courses directly in charge of some expert from the large universities, and thus forming a strong bond of sympathy between the public schools and the universities. The course was so successful, that Mr. Stewart succeeded in interesting a number of men of prominence, including Pres. Eliot of Harvard, Pres. Patton of Princeton, Pres. Dwight of Yale, and a large public meeting was held in the city for the promotion of university extension.

The advantageous feature of the movement, in New York has been the existence of a supervisory body, established in 1884, and known as the Board of Regents, of which Mr. George William Curtis is Chancellor. The Regents constitute a sort of state ministry of education, with power to co-operate with local organizations and individuals for the purpose of facilitating that higher education that university extension contemplates. Last year the Legislature appropriated \$10,000 for the purpose of organizing proper methods of work, granting certificates, conducting examinations, and securing suitable lecturers. But the payment of lecturers, and the expense of the courses must be borne by the local societies.

The spring courses in the city has just closed. These comprised lectures at Columbia College on literature, psychology, and political science; at the Metropolitan Museum on Art; at the College of the City of New York on physics and the sciences; at the Cooper Union on astronomy. At these lectures syllabuses with courses of reading were used, but the written work and examinations were not carried out. The prices were \$1.00 for a course of five lectures, or 25 coupons were sold for \$5.00. The attendance and general interest have been valuable in showing what not to do as well as what should be done to make the school successful. The lectures on astronomy and psychology, and English literature, were especially successful, because the lecturers had the power to interest their audiences; the other lectures were comparative failures, owing to the inability of the lecturers to express themselves popularly as well as clearly.

The progress of university extension in Baltimore, Philadelphia and elsewhere is set forth at length in the July Forum, by Dr. Herbert B. Adams, who prepared the Chautauqua course. The first successful effort, as related by him, was undertaken at the Buffalo Library. The Superintendent engaged Dr. Edward W. Bemis, a John Hopkins graduate, who spent three months in Buffalo, where he gave twelve lectures on economic subjects. With these was a printed syllabus containing the analysis of such lecture, books to be read, magazine articles and labor reports. The method of work was a lecture of an hour, and another hour for discussion. Upwards of 250 persons attended, comprising business men, working men, capitalists, and a large proportion of women. The subjects denoted as wide a range as "Socialism and Anarchy," "Henry George's Land Theory," "Monopolies," "Co-operation and Profit-sharing." The course was organized on a business basis, and more than paid expenses.

After Prof. Bemis had gone to Vanderbilt University, he conducted a similar course at St. Louis. Previous to this time through the Rev. Howard McQuary, he conducted a course at Canton, Ohio. Dr. Adams' advice is that a neutral basis should always be chosen for university extension lectures, as any hint of sectarianism is apt to interfere with success. He also thinks it best not to lecture to any special class, but that the lectures should be for

citizens without regard to occupation.

The most successful experiments by John Hopkins men have been with the Y. M. C. A. and the Teacher Associations. Under such auspices co-operative class courses in American history, economic and social science have been given to audiences varying from 150 to 1,000 hearers. In the Chautauqua circles of Baltimore, a three years' graduate course in English history has been carried on by students who have finished the four years' Chautauqua course. The Chautauqua College of Liberal Arts have arranged more detailed courses in ancient and modern history with monthly examinations carried on by Johns Hopkins' men working under Prof. W. R. Harper of Yale, who has recently been made president of the new university at Chicago.

Another thing to be noted in the choice of subjects in the University extension courses is the prominence given to American history and to social and economic subjects. The popular demand for higher education is not more sufficient than the choice of subjects, and it urges well for the higher view which the body of the people are taking as to their duties as citizens.

Dr. Adams, quoting from Mr. J. N. Larned, of the Buffalo Library, and in view of the difficulty of getting the right sort of lecturers, "one of the first necessities is the training of competent and enthusiastic young lecturers to take the field," and suggests that such a training field might be inexpensively maintained there, owing to the fine State Library there, or in the city with its colleges and museums. The idea is to institute a capable flying corps which might be sent out to all parts of the country on the appreciation of local societies. The extent of our country demands a greater number of centers of university extension. The State universities of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota are in position to become such, as doubtless under President Harper will be the great University of Chicago.

LOST.

LOST, in the vicinity of Qu'Appelle, a light bay PONY, branded J.L. on left shoulder, and when last seen had about six feet of rope attached to him. Black points. Anyone returning the same to Isaac Jackson or W. H. Bell will receive a suitable reward. 42-44.

TEACHER WANTED.

A FIRST or Second Class TEACHER Wanted for the Intermediate Department of the Qu'Appelle Public School. Applications, stating experience and salary required, will be received by the undersigned, until 6 p.m., on Saturday, August 15th. G. H. V. BULYEA, Sec. to the Trustees. Qu'Appelle, July 29th, 1891. 41-43.

\$10 REWARD.

STRAYED or Stolen, a bay MARE, three years old, fifteen hands high, three white feet, branded J.L. on left shoulder. Any person returning the same will receive the above reward. 41-43 J. B. MILLIKEN.

FOR SALE.

TWO CANADIAN MARES, served by "Union J.C." and steady workers, will exchange for Stock. Apply at this office, or to G. S. Davidson. 40-42.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST-CLASS LADY'S SADDLE. English make, nearly new, to be sold cheap. Apply. W. CAMERON, Edgely. 40-42.

WANTED, a SERVANT GIRL who understands cooking and general housework. Apply to Mrs. Beauchamp. 40-42.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following animals have been impounded at my farm, east half, sec. 34, tp. 17, r. 16, in Pound No. 6 of the Municipality of South Qu'Appelle, viz., a roan grey mare (two years old), a roan grey mare (three years old), a roan grey mare (three years old). The owner is hereby notified to prove property, pay expenses, and remove the animals, or they will be sold under the provisions of the North-West Ordinance respecting straying animals. WILLIAM TREWARTHA, Pound Keeper in Pound District No. 6, Qu'Appelle, July 2nd, 1891.

FARM TO LET.

A FIRST CLASS FARM to let, near Qu'Appelle Station. Fifty acres under cultivation. Good frame house, stables and out-buildings; an unlimited supply of good water. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE. 41-43.

STRAYED.

ON THE 12TH OF APRIL, from section 24, T. 17, R. 16, 2 grey mares, with brand GH. One is hobbled, and both have got halteres on. Anyone hearing of them, and giving notice to JOHN ZINKHAM, Edgely P.O., will receive the above reward. 41-43.

STRAYED.

STRAYED from the premises of the undersigned one bright bay MARE with white strip in face and three white feet, and small white spot on left side; three years old. Any person giving such information as will lead to her recovery will be suitably rewarded. PETER YOUNGER, Sec. 6, tp. 18, r. 16. 40-42.

St. John's College Lawn Tennis Club.

THE TOURNAMENT

Of this Club will be held on the 17th and 18th of August. The following events are open to all comers:—
1. Gentlemen's Singles; entrance fee 50c.
2. Gentlemen's Doubles; entrance fee 50c. and parties drawn together; entrance fee \$1.00 each pair.
3. Gentlemen's and Ladies' Doubles; entrance fee 50c.
4. Ladies' Singles.
Entries may be made up to Saturday evening, 10th August, to the undersigned. E. G. HESHAM, Hon. Secretary. The College, July 24th, 1891. 41-43.

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